

S. ready to sell arms to China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (R) — The Carter Administration announced today it was willing to sell China military support equipment and officials said its decision had been hastened by the intervention in Afghanistan. But the administration said its policy of not selling weapons to China remained in effect. Pentagon officials said the equipment could include lorries, communications equipment and radar to track planes. They called the move "a small step" on the road to broader ties with China. Secretary Harold Brown, in a trip to Peking this month, said the Chinese access to advanced technology for civilian use of which could be put to military use. He also signalled administration's readiness to consider on a case-by-case basis sale of military support equipment. The process would take time, officials said, but the policy was firm enough for Mr. Brown to call a dozen senior members of congress yesterday to inform them of the plans.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Turkey devalues lira by 33%

ANKARA, Jan. 24 (R) — The Turkish government devalued the lira by 33 per cent against the American dollar, it was announced here today. The new value of the dollar was set at 70 Turkish lira. The dollar cost 47.10 lira previously. The new rate will take effect from the date of publication in the official gazette which is likely to be as early as tomorrow. Following the devaluation, the new rates of other foreign currencies against the Turkish lira, will be later announced by the Turkish Central Bank, a government announcement said. The announcement, broadcast on the state radio, gave one major exception to the new rate. For Turkish fertiliser and insecticide imports, the new rate would be 55 Turkish lira to one dollar, it said. The announcement did not list Turkish oil imports as an exception. Tonight's announcement also seemed to indicate that oil imports and agricultural exports would be at the 70 lira to one dollar level.

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Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Regional Briefs

SYDNEY, Jan. 24 (AP)—Syrian President Hafez Al Assad yesterday visited Saudi Arabia on Saturday, the eve of a visit to the United States by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, officials said today. The sources said Mr. Assad's consultations in Arabia would centre on American and Soviet roles in the Middle East. The Soviet foreign minister is scheduled to spend five days in Damascus.

JANUARY 24 (R)—British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Carrington, flew home today after a Gulf tour to discuss regional security. His six-day tour took him to Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Mr. Carrington said his mission was to seek support for western moves to thwart "further Soviet expansionism" and to probe the possibility of a collective security system for the Gulf states. But he denied that this implied a return of British troops to the Gulf region. Britain and its allies would, however, consider favourably requests from the Gulf for any kind of military assistance. A senior British army officer, vice adjutant-general of the British army, Gen. Michael Tomlinson, flew into the Gulf on Tuesday. The British embassy said Gen. Tomlinson also visited Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The embassy said he was to elaborate on the nature of the general's mission, but it was not clear if he was responsible for the loan of British army personnel to armed forces.

DELHI, Jan. 24 (R)—Premier Indira Gandhi today reaffirmed India's support for the Palestinian people and said there would be no peace in the Middle East until their rights were secured. In a message to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, she said: "There can be no peace in the region unless the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are restored unequivocally, giving them their right to a homeland." She added: "I should like to see my government's firm commitment of support for your struggle."

N. Lebanon, Jan. 24 (R)—Unidentified gunmen clashed with Lebanese regular troops when they tried to invade an army base last night, military sources said today. They said several were wounded in a one-hour skirmish in this South Lebanon city. The gunmen were driven off. The barracks had been under Arab peace-keeping troops, but the Lebanese army was ordered to take over the base today.

ERS, Jan. 24 (R)—Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Rached Ghannouchi left Algiers last night for a tour of Latin American countries aimed at explaining the Arab stand in the Middle East, the Algerian News Agency reported. Mr. Ben Yahia of Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and Peru was decided by a summit meeting in Tunis last November as part of a campaign directed to the American continent.

ASCUS, Jan. 24 (R)—Syria's deputy premier and foreign minister, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, will leave for Paris next week to deliver a message from President Hafez Al Assad to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, officials sources said today. They said Mr. Khaddam would participate in a meeting in Strasbourg as part of the European-Arab dialogue.

S, Jan. 24 (R)—The Arab League has extended the mandate of 2,000-strong Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon for six months. The extension was approved yesterday by a special session of league delegates here at the request of Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss. The present mandate is due to expire Saturday. The force, which intervened to end the Lebanese war in 1976, originally grouped units from several Arab armies but is now composed entirely of Syrian troops.

UT, Jan. 24 (R)—The prime minister of the Caribbean island of Grenada, Mr. Maurice Bishop, has arrived in Benghazi today for a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya, the Libyan News Agency (LNA) reported today. It said Mr. Bishop was greeted on his arrival by Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr. Ali Al Tureiki. The visit, Syria and the Grenada decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and to cooperate in the fields of science, commerce, agriculture and culture. A joint statement at the end of a three-day visit to Syria by Mr. Bishop said: "There can be no just and lasting solution to the Middle East except by abandoning the policy of capitulation and the policy of separate deals practised by the Egyptian regime." The statement said the Palestine Liberation Organisation should participate in all stages of the solution.

O, Jan. 24 (R)—North Korea has decided to withdraw its troops working in the Libyan Air Force, Egyptian Defence Minister Gen. Kamel Hassan Ali told the semi-official daily Al Naba in an interview published today. He said the North Korean decision was taken following recent talks in Pyongyang between President Kim Il Sung and Egyptian Vice President J. Mubarak. Soviet, Syrian, Cuban and East German pilots also working in the Libyan Jamahiriya, according to Gen. Hassan. He said Libyan crews could only man one third of their country's planes, tanks and other military equipment. The minister said Egypt's policy was a defensive one, but it had to be on the "We have no aggressive intentions and hate the day if we are forced to confront our brethren either in Libya or any other country," he added. Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya, locked in "political and other disputes, clashed in border fighting in 1977."

O, Jan. 24 (R)—Egypt and Romania today signed an agreement for trade development and credit facilities worth \$300 million. Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil signed the agreement, the official Middle East News Agency said. Romania will get Egyptian cotton and wheat over the next five years, MENA said but gave no details about the provisions of the agreement. The Romanian premier left for home today after four days of talks with Egyptian officials including President Anwar Sadat. A joint statement on the talks would be issued later in Cairo and Beirut.

OBI, Jan. 24 (R)—President Godfrey Binaisa has said relations between Uganda and the Arab World improved greatly after the National Liberation Front (UNLF) government came to power last year. Radio Uganda monitored in Nairobi said the president told a delegation from the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council that Uganda's policy was one of brotherhood. The delegation recently toured the Middle East. Its leader, Sheikh Qassem al-Najjar, told the president that Arab countries were happy with Uganda's maintenance of human rights. He said the mission corded the impression that there had been mass killings of Muslims during the war last year to oust dictator Idi Amin.

ASCUS, Jan. 24 (R)—Syria is to establish a supreme Islamic council to oversee Muslim affairs, Islamic Endowments Minister Ahmad Al Khatib said today. He said the council would be made up of religious scholars (Ulama) and would promote the values and principles of the Islamic message preaching national unity. Syria has experienced persistent unrest and outbreaks of violence blamed on the extremist Muslim Brotherhood.

Islamabad conference postponed

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 24 (R) — A special conference of Islamic foreign ministers to discuss the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan is expected to be postponed by a day after a request from Iran, usually reliable sources said today.

They said the government in Tehran wanted to postpone the opening date on Saturday because Jan. 26 coincided with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires Ganji Doost made a formal request for a postponement to the secretary of the Islamic Conference Organisation, Mr. Habib Chahri, when he arrived in Islamabad tonight.

Mr. Chahri said the request would be examined by all 33 member countries planning to attend the conference.

The sources said the conference was expected now to be formally opened by Pakistan President Zia Ul Haq on Sunday.

President Zia's foreign affairs adviser, Mr. Agha Shahi, said a meeting of officials scheduled for Saturday morning would go ahead even though the formal inauguration might be postponed.

Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah, said today Kuwait would submit a proposal to the meeting asking for the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan and Israel from Jerusalem.

He said at a meeting with Kuwaiti editors that Kuwait would first try to marshal Arab support for the proposal.

He said the proposal also urged the U.S. to press Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

Algeria's announcement yesterday that it will attend the special meeting appeared to indicate discord within a Soviet-backed Arab front opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Three of Algeria's partners in the alliance—Syria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation—have said they will not take part in the meeting because it coincides with the planned normalisation of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

It is not yet clear whether the fifth member of the front, the Libyan Jamahiriya, will attend the conference.

Algeria has not given any clear reaction to the Soviet intervention, but informed sources said the government was condemning the action privately.

Carter's State of the Union message draws mixed reaction

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Agencies) — President Carter's State of the Union message drew mixed reactions today, ranging from wholehearted support in Britain and Australia to outright hostility in India.

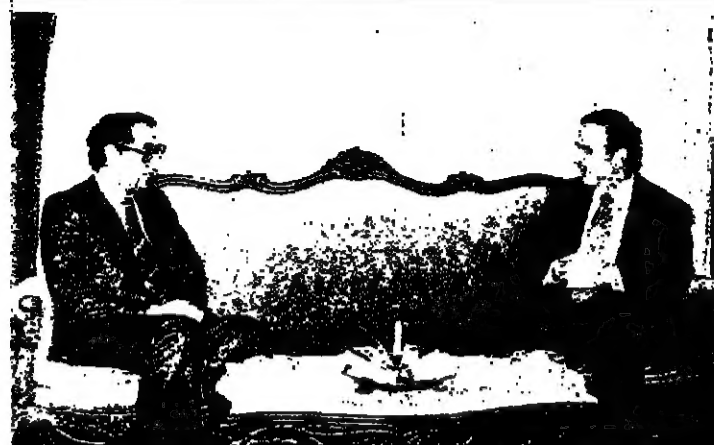
At home, republican opponents also failed to agree about the speech, in which the president pledged to use military action if necessary to protect vital U.S. interests in the Gulf.

Many republicans considered the president was showing necessary firmness, but presidential candidate John Connally accused Mr. Carter of "choosing rhetoric as opposed to dealing with reality."

The republican leader in the house of representatives, Mr. John Rhodes, said that while the president talked tough, "he didn't say much about the way he was going to implement the tough policy."

Democrats were mostly in favour of the president's speech, which was interrupted by applause more than 20 times.

A spokesman for the British foreign office welcomed Mr. Carter's support for Gulf states and Pakistan, and expressed satisfaction at the emphasis the pres-



The prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, confers with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus Thursday. (SANA photo)

Sharaf ends Syria visit

AMMAN, Jan. 24 (JT)—The prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, returned home this evening after a two-day visit to Syria. During the visit he held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Ra'uf Al Kasm and other Syrian officials. The talks dealt with developments in the Arab region, issues of joint concern, and means of strengthening joint action and bilateral relations between the two countries, the Jordan News Agency (JNA) reported.

Sharif Abdul Hamid was met at Amman airport by the minister of agriculture, Dr. Qasem Rimawi, who had been acting prime minister. Returning with the prime minister were the minister of state, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Marwan Al Qasem.

Sharif Abdul Hamid was seen off at Damascus airport by the Syrian prime minister, the deputy prime minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

In Damascus, officials said that during the three-hour meeting with Mr. Assad, Sharif Abdul Hamid conveyed a message from His Majesty King Hussein to the Syrian President.

They said the talks covered the latest developments in the region, issues of common interest and ways and means of strengthening joint action.

The talks were continued during a luncheon given in honour of Sharif Abdul Hamid by President Assad. The prime minister earlier held a meeting with Dr. Kasm. They reviewed Jordanian-Syrian joint achievements in the various fields over the past few years and progress in joint ventures designed to bring about economic integration and self sufficiency in both countries. The two prime ministers also reviewed current Arab and international affairs.

Assures nation he is not seriously ill
Khomeini urges Iranians to vote in presidential elections

TEHRAN, Jan. 24 (Agencies) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini broadcast from his hospital bed on state radio today to reassure Iranians that he was not seriously ill and urge them to vote in tomorrow's presidential election.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

The 79-year-old revolutionary leader was admitted to the intensive care ward of Tehran's Mehdi Rezaei hospital last night for treatment of an unspecified heart ailment. But his doctors stressed today that his condition was very satisfactory and there was no cause for concern.

The Ayatollah was well enough to stand up and pray, a close aide told some 600 well-wishers gathered in driving snow outside the hospital. "My illness is not important," Ayatollah Khomeini said in a firm but subdued voice during the 10-minute message broadcast repeatedly on state radio.

The official Pars News Agency quoted the head of the medical team treating the ayatollah, named as Dr. Arefi, as saying his heart condition was improving, he did not say exactly what the ailment was.

The ayatollah's son, Sayyed Ahmad Khomeini, confirmed the encouraging news and said his father would probably broadcast a televised message soon.

Ayatollah Khomeini said on radio he would be happy if all Iranians went to the ballot boxes tomorrow to elect the first president in their history. "The destiny of Islam and the nation depends on this. It will make me happy and my illness is not important," he said.

Finance Minister Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, favourite to win tomorrow's poll, was one of numerous visitors at the ayatollah's bedside today.

Islamic revolutionary guards issued an appeal to people not to congregate outside the hospital and not to trouble the hard-pressed hospital switchboard with anxious calls.

The Soviet Union had given "overwhelming and brutal" evidence of its assertiveness, he said.

An Indian spokesman, however, rejected Mr. Carter's proposals for security arrangements with India and other countries likely to be affected by the Afghan incursion. "The affairs of the region should be left to the countries of the region," the external affairs ministry spokesman said. He warned that the large-scale introduction of arms into Pakistan could turn the region into "a theatre of great-power confrontation and conflict."

In Tel Aviv, officials said Carter had spelled "probably a positive step."

"But we do not wish the American drive to gain the friendship of the Islamic World to be made at the cost of our security," one official said.

(Continued on page 2)

Strongest attack on Afghan role
U.K. sets reprisals against Soviet Union

LONDON, Jan. 24 (R) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was outrageous, and announced a package of reprisals.

In the strongest, most detailed British attack yet on the Kremlin's intervention, Lord Carrington told parliament that the west and the nations of Southwest Asia must respond toughly if Soviet "expansionism" was to be halted.

The reprisals, some of which had already been announced, included the end of preferential credits for British exports to the Soviet Union, and the cancellation of ministerial visits and of military exchanges.

He said the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) had been told to expand its Russian language services, and Britain was studying with other western nations how to tighten controls on export of advanced technology to the Soviet Union.

Lord Carrington repeated Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's call for a boycott of this summer's Moscow Olympics, and confirmed that Britain wanted the games moved to other countries.

He said Moscow's intervention was "a vivid demonstration of the Soviet drive to gain wider influence wherever possible by propaganda, by subversion and where necessary by force."

"Together with the arrest of the Nobel peace prize winner, Dr. Andrei Sakharov, it reflects cynical disregard for world opinion," the foreign secretary said.

"One is bound to ask oneself where the Russian drive is to stop."

Appealing to the international community for a strong and united stand, he said that if the Russians were to be deterred, "a sustained and significant response will be needed, not only from the west, but from the countries which themselves feel threatened."

Lord Carrington reported on his tour this month of Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India, and said that the first need in Southwest Asia was help for Pakistan.

Britain's export credits to the Soviet Union will expire on Feb. 16. Under a 1975 agreement negotiated by the previous Labour government, Britain offered credits to Moscow worth 950 million sterling (\$2 billion) at low interest rates, but only 550 million sterling (\$1.2 billion) of these were used.

The foreign secretary said any future British export credits for Moscow would be considered on a case-by-case basis, and the west was now discussing how to tighten controls on the export of sensitive technology. "The west needs to find ways to make the Russians understand they cannot break the rules of international behaviour with impunity," he said.

Later right-wingers in the House of Commons demanded that Britain should bring back military conscription in the wake of the Afghanistan crisis. But ministers made clear this was not likely at the moment.

Meanwhile, leaders of world sports federations today agreed with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that the 1980 Olympics should take place in Moscow as planned and rejected suggestions that rival games should be staged in another country.

Officials of the 21 international federations which control the sports at the summer games told Reuters correspondents they would follow the lead of the IOC whose rules preclude cancellation of the games, their postponement, or a move to another venue.

President Carter, with strong support from the British prime minister, has proposed that athletes who boycott the Moscow Olympics should instead compete in alternative games, either in a number of cities this summer, or in

1981. The international federations, however, would have to organise and control any such major meets and their leaders were agreed that the proposals were impractical, would clash with their sports calendars and would not meet approval from their member bodies around the world.

The Olympic movement is a tri-partite organisation, linking the 89 independently-elected members of the IOC, the national olympic committees (NOC) in all member countries and the 26 international federations (five concerned with winter sports) which are the ruling bodies governing the competitions and athletes.



Lord Carrington

"In many ways, the federations are the most powerful of the three legs, exercising total control over their competitions, and with the power to licence all international meets. They would have to approve of any alternative games, which could not use the title 'Olympic' in any form."

Adrian Paulen, Dutch president of the powerful International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), said in the Hague: "We have to wait until IOC President Lord Killanin makes a final decision, or decides to ask the international federations to make their own position clear."

"Pending the IOC decision, we will go to Moscow," he added.

An IAAF spokesman in London added that there was nothing in the federation's rules to prevent the granting of a licence for an alternative meet, "but obviously the East Europeans would put a lot of pressure on the IAAF Council not to allow it."

Col. Donald F. Hull, American president of the International Amateur Boxing Association (IABA), said emphatically that the IABA would not sanction a "free world Olympics" staged in opposition to the Moscow Games.

Mr. Charles de Coguereaux, French president of the Inter-

(Continued on page 3)

Excerpts on the Middle East from President Carter's State of the Union message:

"The region contains more than two-thirds of the world's exportable oil. The Soviet effort to dominate Afghanistan has brought Soviet military forces to within 300 miles of the Indian Ocean and close to the Straits of Hormuz—a waterway through which much of the free world's oil must flow. The Soviet Union is attempting to consolidate a strategic position that poses a grave threat to the free movement of Middle East oil."

"This situation demands careful thought, steady nerves, and resolute action—not only for this year but for many years to come. It demands collective efforts to meet this new threat to security in the Gulf and Southwest Asia. It demands the participation of those who rely on oil from the Middle East and are concerned with global peace and stability. And it demands consultation and close cooperation with countries in the area which might be threatened."

"We are working with our allies to prevent conflict in the Middle East. The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is a notable achievement which represents a strategic asset for America and which also enhances prospects for regional and world peace. We are now engaged in further negotiations to provide full autonomy for the people of the West Bank and Gaza, to resolve the Palestinian issue in all its aspects and to preserve the peace and security of Israel. In a few days we will observe an historic event when Israel makes another major withdrawal from Sinai and when ambassadors will be exchanged between Israel and Egypt."

"We believe that there are no irreconcilable differences between us and any Islamic people. We respect the faith of Islam, and are ready to cooperate with all Muslim countries. "We are prepared to work with other nations in the region to shape a cooperative security framework that respects differing values and political beliefs, yet enhances the independence, security and prosperity of all."

(Continued on page 2)

Jordan Times

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Narrow vision

IN HIS State of the Union address before Congress, President Carter came down hard on the Soviet Union in the new aggressive tone to which he has quickly grown accustomed.

He accused the Kremlin of "trying to consolidate a strategic position that poses a grave threat to the free movement of Middle East oil... Any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. And such an assault will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force," he said.

The U.S. is now making arrangements for "key naval and air facilities" to be placed at the disposal of its forces in Northeast Africa (Egypt) and the Gulf, he announced.

Saudi Arabian leaders are said to have explained to Britain's Lord Carrington during his recent tour that military bases are as likely to destabilise the Gulf as to stabilise it. Presumably the message never got through to Mr. Carter.

Having made short work of the Soviet Union for undermining a stable international environment and posing the most serious threat to world peace since World War II, he went on to pat himself on the back for promoting security and peace not only in the vital oil-producing areas of the Gulf but throughout the world.

In the face of all evidence to the contrary, he added in a self-assertive tone that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was "a notable achievement which represents a strategic asset" for America and which enhances prospects for regional and world peace.

But it is precisely the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that are creating instability for the oil-producing Gulf states and the Middle East as a whole.

To have defused the threat of war between Egypt and Israel (with no guarantees for the future, at that) does not mean that Israel and the Arab World have no reason to be bellicose towards one another — the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of Arab land and Jerusalem in particular is sufficient to guarantee the contrary.

No one would deny that an Egyptian-Israeli alliance is of strategic value — to Israel. For Arab states other than Egypt it is a menace, and one must question whether it is such an asset to the United States. Might it not invite, in fact force, the formation of an opposed and equally strategic alliance, directed against the United States?

Mr. Carter and his advisers must not allow what is going on in Afghanistan to blind them to the true situation in neighbouring regions — or can they only focus on one area at a time?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf's current talks in Damascus are a new indicator of the keenness of officials in both countries on consultation and the exchange of viewpoints about developments and events relating to the Arab cause in order to strengthen Arab solidarity.

The accelerating events in the region call on the Arabs to confront them with extreme alertness, caution and foresightedness. These events include the Afghan crisis; the imminent normalisation of relations between the Egyptian regime and Israel and its repercussions; the dialogue the U.S. hopes to revive with the Arabs and finally, the reports of the U.S. administration's preparedness to come up with a new initiative with regard to the Arab cause.

Therefore, it is natural that the two brotherly countries, Jordan and Syria, meet to analyse what is happening in the region and evaluate its dimensions and consequences with an objective eye and within the framework of the joint pan-Arab commitment.

Jordan's insistence on giving the Palestinian cause and the future of Jerusalem priority over any internal or external issue constitutes the true core around which the Arab position towards the events in the area and outside it should crystallise.

AL DUSTOUR: The most outstanding thing in His Majesty King Hussein's interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anba' is the explicit concentration on the centrality of the Palestinian issue and the future of Jerusalem to joint Arab action, whether at the regional or international level.

The current circumstances, which have involved the Arabs — against their will — in the cold war between the superpowers, should not in any way turn their attention away from the tragedy that has befallen the people of Palestine — or from the dangerous consequences which may threaten them now and in the future due to the Israeli policy of provocation and aggression. The main concern is keenness on the unity of Islamic and Arab ranks. The joint position that crystallised at the Baghdad and Tunis summits should not vanish because of the Afghan crisis, and the Arabs should not become divided among themselves owing to remote international conflicts while Israel still poses a threat to their existence and future.

The wise Jordanian leadership knows very well the high price the peoples of Southeast Asia have paid — and are still paying — by allowing themselves to become a battleground for the superpowers' armies. King Hussein is warning the Arab nation against making the same mistake.

To deal with the situation in Afghanistan requires from the Arab countries, in particular, the maximum amount of vigilance, so that they will not fall into the many traps that lie on the way — and in order to preserve their unity in the face of the new circumstances.



His Majesty King Hussein waves to onlookers Wednesday as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher watches with a smile at the entrance to No. 10 Downing Street where they held talks on the Middle East situation and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Details of the contents of their conversations were not announced.



Seated at the table at last night's World Affairs Council meeting are (from left to right): Dr. Michael Hudson, Vice-Adm. Marmaduke Bayne, Dr. Peter Krogh and Mr. Ali Ghandour.

American academicians link Gulf security and Palestine

By Norah Barger
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 24 — The linking of Gulf security to the Palestine question and the rejection of a U.S. policy of realpolitik were firmly supported by three American Georgetown University academicians who gave a panel presentation tonight at the World Affairs Council.

The three—Dr. Peter Krogh, dean of Georgetown's Foreign Service School, Dr. Michael Hudson, director of the Georgetown Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies and Ret. Vice-Adm. Marmaduke Bayne, a professor and chairman of the centre's executive committee—have just completed a two and a half-week tour of a number of Gulf states.

Dean Krogh, in a short speech on U.S. domestic sentiment, noted that "for the first time feelings that are a palpable part of the U.S. body politic are the same as they have been here (in the Middle East) for decades — feelings of humiliation and betrayal." The feeling of humiliation, he said, had arisen over U.S. paralysis in the taking of the hostages in Iran and that of betrayal from the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan.

As a result, he continued, the people have rallied around their government, uniting behind President Carter and new powers have been assumed by the executive branch.

In later discussion, he made clear that this development could well be a positive one as far as the Arab world is concerned. "Now that there is a crisis situation there

is a sense that the executive branch should have a longer leash," he said, "and the Congress is willing to indulge it." He cited the example of the president's securing aid for Syria in spite of legislation passed that "obstructionists to Camp David" should not receive aid.

Dr. Hudson sees the U.S.-Arab relationship as "very bad and getting worse." This deterioration, he said, is not because of the new crises, but because of "thrown in sharp relief a relationship that has long been sick." A new negative factor he sees as injecting itself into the relationship is the reemergence of realpolitik in the U.S.

Noting that the Arab world economically, socially and culturally leans more towards the U.S. than to the USSR, he warned that those practising realpolitik, now find an ideal situation in the Middle East. The Arabs are already in our camp, these Americans may say, so we can still give Israel everything it wants — what do we lose?

The Gulf states, however, he continued, are ambivalent to the U.S. While they want to block communism, they also feel that resorting to the U.S. to block it carries an implication that is almost as negative as the communism it is blocking. The problem, he said, is that the U.S. is "hindered in its policy options because of the fundamental problems of Palestine" — rulers of the Gulf states realise public opinion in their countries is hostile to the U.S. and the idea of its presence there, so long as it continues not to

address the Palestine problem.

Vice-Adm. Bayne, striking the same theme, reaffirmed that Gulf security and the Palestine question are inextricably linked and said that any attempts to "dichotomise" the two—as the U.S. press has recently attempted to do—"would not be successful."

In his short speech, he said that while the U.S. historically has used force to promote "what it considers to be a stable world order," the USSR uses force for the antithesis — destabilisation. He added that in the Middle East, the U.S. desires stability, "not meaning the status quo but rather orderly change."

He received opposition from the audience gracefully, conceding that the massive U.S. airlifts to Israel during the 1973 war violated his definition of stability. He also noted that what the U.S. perceives as "a stable world order" often does not coincide with the views of countries affected by U.S. intervention.

The three-men's tour was undertaken in order to understand firsthand the situation in the Gulf and to find funding sources for the centre, which was established five years ago. The group arrived here this morning and are due to leave tomorrow. Accompanying them was Dr. Hisham Sharabi, a leading Palestinian thinker who is a Georgetown history professor and a member of the centre's executive committee.

Although they expressed disappointment that they were leaving the Middle East without having heard unified Arab beliefs on a path of action the U.S. could pursue in its policy in the region, the audience largely found them supportive of the Arab cause. One man commented: "If all Americans were like them, there would be no problem."

Mr. Ali Ghandour, chairman of Alia and head of the Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies advisory board, moderated the discussion.

Jordanian-PLO comm supports projects in T

AMMAN, Jan. 24 (JT) — The Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of people in the occupied Arab territories is continuing aid for projects in the town of Tubas in the occupied West Bank, the town's



Tubas Mayor Hashem Al Saleh

mayor, Mr. Hashem Al Saleh, in an interview published in the newspaper today. He said during his visit to Amman he is carrying out a number of projects in Tubas and the surrounding area. Among these he said the establishment of a hospital, the construction of a school for girls, a market and other projects.

He expressed gratitude for the material, moral and financial support extended by Islamic countries to the towns, which, he said, people to resist Israeli removal from the territories. He said the Israeli economic exploitation of Arab land, imposition of high taxes and measures being taken to remove Arab population from the territories, he said.

Israel has recently nearly 80,000 dunums of land around Tubas and water projects belonging in the area under the security requirements, said. He stressed that it of these measures is to Arabs or force them to farmlands to work at

Dig at Syrian site yields data on little-known realm

By Pat McDonnell
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS, Jan. 24 — Information about the little-known kingdom of Khana, which ruled over the Middle Euphrates and Khaur region of Syria from about 1,750 to 1,500 B.C., has been uncovered during the fifth season of excavations at Terqa (Tell Ashara), 58 kilometres south of Deir Ez-Zor.

The Khana kingdom, which succeeded to power in the Middle Euphrates region after the fall of Mari in the mid-18th century B.C., has largely been a mystery to archaeologists. Texts from other sites mentioned the names of 13 kings who ruled the Khana empire. One big question was: Where was the seat of its power?

New data gathered during the 1979 season suggest that Terqa, which overlooks the Euphrates some 30 kilometres north of Mari, was the capital of Khana. Cuneiform tablets uncovered from the Khana period at Terqa were found in the remains of a house which belonged to a man identified as "Puzurum". The tablets are written in Akkadian, and deal chiefly with contracts for the sale of land and houses dated largely to the reign of Khana's King Yadih-Abu.

The contracts state the price of real estate, and they also offer some insight into both family relationships at Terqa, and the society's legal system. One example is the penalty for breach of contract: a dose of hot asphalt poured over the head of the transgressor. Tablets in the form of administrative texts and letters have enabled epigraphers to identify the names of 400 individuals who lived at Terqa.

The most important architectural find at Terqa is a temple belonging to the Khana period, with three successive foundations. The temple appears to have been built for Ninkarrak, the Mesopotamian deity of good harvest. This goddess was worshipped in Sumer under the name of Ninkarrak; in Babylon, she was revered as Gula.

Excavators have so far uncovered three temples belonging to the Khana period and the foundations of an earlier structure belonging to the third millennium B.C. Deliberate architectural planning evidently attempted to preserve older temple structures on the same site. In each phase, new foundations were laid around the walls of the old temple instead of directly on top of them.

The earliest phase so far excavated dates to the reign of Kashiliash, a Khana king. Architectural features include shallow engaged columns and recessed doorjamb on entries.

Archaeologists have determined that the temple was dedicated to Ninkarrak. Gula on the basis of the type of offerings found on the premises. The first of these to be recovered in 1979 was a miniature bronze dog at the base of the altar: the dog was the symbol of Gula. A cylinder seal also recovered on the temple grounds invoked her name three times in association with King Kashiliash. It would not be surprising for the temple to have been dedicated to Gula, as three temples were built for her in Babylon and she was the tutelary deity of Isin, a major city in southern Mesopotamia.

On the final day of the 1979 season the team uncovered a cache of semi-precious stones which were used as beads in necklaces. The bag in which the beads had been laid in a corner beside the altar had disintegrated over the past four millennia, but the stones — weighing more than 10 pounds altogether — were intact.

The final count was 6,737. The beads exhibited a wide range of materials, ranging from lapis lazuli and carnelian to rock crystal and hematite. Some were in the shape of animals: frogs, ducks and various quadrupeds. Eight Egyptian scarabs were identified.

Results of the excavations at around 3,000 B.C. encircled by a massive mudbrick and large has a width of 20 metres thickest point, a conference of half a The defences featured large moat and a sally port exits during the investigations indicated the largest defense known in the Near East early a period. Dating Carbon-14 analysis remains and on pottery to the Early Dynastic

The expedition is co-directed by Prof. Giorgio Buccellati of the University of California in Los Angeles and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, professor of art history at State University in Los Angeles.

Local News Brief

AMMAN, Jan. 24 (JNA) — The Hijaz Railway technical committee met today with the representatives of a consultant firm to discuss the provisions of a contract entrusting the firm to feasibility study of the railway line linking Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The committee is composed of two representatives each of the three countries involved. On Saturday, the Hijaz higher committee, composed of the Saudi Arabian, Syrian and Jordanian ministers of transport, will review the technical work before the contract with the consulting firm can be signed.

AMMAN, Jan. 24 (JNA) — Jordanian imports of food in last year registered a 96 per cent increase over the previous figures while food exports in the same month dropped by 20 per cent, a statistical bulletin issued by the Ministry of Supply said. Q Al Ra'i newspaper, the bulletin said exported products: poultry, eggs, sweets, tinned food and detergents. Topping imports were livestock, meat, frozen fish, meat and turkey, p milk, fodder and tinned vegetables and fruits. Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria among the major importers of Jordanian products, the bulletin said.

AMMAN, Jan. 24 (JNA) — The Minister of Municipal, Environmental Affairs, Dr. Jamal Sha'er discussed today British ambassador in Amman, Mr. Alan Urwick, the ecology and the possibility of British advice and training co those employed in the field of ecology in Jordan.

AMMAN, Jan. 24 (JNA) — The Minister of Information, I Al Tal, met this morning with foreign correspondents in Amman. During the meeting Dr. Tal said that Ministry of Information will do their best to facilitate the foreign correspondents' help them get the information they need. Dr. Tal called correspondents to abide by the ministry's regulations that their work.

AMMAN, Jan. 24 (JT) — A spokesman for the Public Directorate said today that a total of 27 incidents occurred yesterday, resulting in the death of one child and the injury of other people. Among these, he said, there were nine road accidents and eight cases of food poisoning.

WANTED

Comptometer operator capable of extending unit in bills of quantities. Must be fluent in English. M female.

Apply in writing to P.O. Box 926392 at Telephone 64716 for interview.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Documentary Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary exhibition entitled "The History of the French Song." This exhibition continues until January 27.

Sculpture Exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Embassy of Romania, presents an exhibition of small Romanian sculpture at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition is open until January 27.

German Art Exhibition

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of art works from the art centres of Berlin and Hamburg. The exhibition is open until February 2.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Yannik Bellon entitled "Jamais plus toujours" (1976). The film is in colour with Arabic subtitles, and it starts at 7:30 p.m.

WANTED

Qualified Jordanian Male Nurse required for residential bachelor post on our Dead Sea site. Successful applicant will be provided with free accommodation and messing and will work under the guidance of a British nursing officer. Apply in writing to:

The Chief Nursing Officer,
P.O. Box 925803,
Amman.

OR
Telephone 39820 or 36183

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

Jordan Weekly

Calendar

(Week of January 25 - 31)

EXHIBITIONS

UING: A documentary exhibition on the history of the young is on display at the French Cultural Centre until January 27. The exhibition is open during regular hours.

hibition of small Romanian sculpture is on display at the Art Ministry of Culture and Youth, until January 27. It can be viewed during regular hours.

Goethe Institute, an exhibition of art works from the art of Hamburg and Berlin is on display until February 2.

FILMS

January 25: The French Cultural Centre presents a Yannick Bellon entitled "Jamais plus toujours" (1976) *Bulle Ogier, Jean-Marc Bory, Lolch Bellon and Roger* he story is about a young lonely woman who visits an room. The objects she sees on sale there remind her of her provide the setting for her future. The film is in colour subtitled in Arabic. It starts at 7:30 p.m. and will be repeated rday and Sunday at the same time.

January 29: The British Council presents a film by Crichon entitled "The Great Train Robbery" (1978) *Sean Connery, Donald Sutherland, Lesley-Anne Down and Webb.* The story is about a gang's attempt to rob a train a consignment of gold. The film starts at 6:30 p.m., and repeated on Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are available ask until the starting time of each performance.

Goethe Institute presents a film by Harald Braun entitled "Die glückliche Heirat" (1953) starring Ruth Leuwerik, Lil er, Dieter Brosche. The film is based on a novel by Thomas which relates the story of a duchess at the turn of the who falls on hard times, and contrives to get the family out ical difficulties by arranging a marriage between a family r and a millionaire. This film is subtitled in English, and t 8:00 p.m.



e in the Sun" (1973), by Harald Duwe, is an example of the orary German graphics on display at the Goethe Institute.

Rain precipitates expected Jabal Jofah landslide

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 24 — A large chunk of Jabal Jofah fell during rains early this morning, taking with it the outer half of a 100 metre-long road 40 metres up the hill, its stone retaining wall and a telephone pole.

The base of the hill, an addition that was under construction to the Akasheh Suq — a collection of some 25 stores — collapsed completely, destroying the shells of at least four stores.

Brig. Gen. Khalid Tarawneh, head of the Civil Defence Department, told the Jordan Times: "We are still watching the hill, as we expect more of it to fall."

On a trip downtown to the base of Jabal Jofah — now under heavy Civil Defence guard — small rock slides could be seen from time to time. A large section of the road lay in one piece about 20 metres above the base of the hill. Houses along what is left of the road have developed large cracks.

All the residents of the affected area — about seven households — were evacuated two and a half weeks ago by the Civil Defence Department when the hill face began sliding under snow and heavy rain. At that time fissures had developed in the earth, sections of buildings had collapsed and a long and wide crack had appeared in the road.

It was along this crack that the road broke today. No people were hurt during today's landslide, as the area had been cordoned off with barbed wire two weeks ago and was under constant police and Civil Defence surveillance.

The landslides are a result of geological instability in the area and oversaturation of its unsettled layers, helped by this year's heavy rains. Brig. Gen. Tarawneh said that the entire hill is now under study by engineers and geologists to determine overall stability. Jabal Marikh in the Ras Al 'Ein district, he added, is also under scrutiny, as it displays similar geological instability.

Today's landslides did not come as a surprise. Mr. Asad Abu Ziyad, technical advisor to the mayor, told the Jordan Times several days ago that he felt heavy rains would cause further slides on Jabal Jofah. The municipality was, in fact, considering precipitating a landslide if one did not happen naturally.

Brig. Gen. Tarawneh confirmed today that none of the former residents of the area will be allowed to return to their homes. The municipality, he said, is in the process of writing a recommendation that the residents be compensated for the land and property they have lost.

It is also giving serious consideration to a proposal to terrace the land and plant it with trees, thereby converting it into a public park, he added.



A large chunk of this road on Jabal Jofah tumbled metres below, taking with it part of the retaining wall. As a result of the new landslides, more fissures have appeared in this section of the road.

Continued from page 1

Carter

cial said.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Beirut accused President Carter of exploiting the Afghan crisis "as a pretext for expanding its military presence in the Middle East, and to carry out its public, direct threats to occupy the sources and supply routes of Arab oil."

President Carter warned the Soviet Union last night he would hit back with military force if it tried to use Afghanistan as a base for seizing control of the Gulf region and its oil supply routes.

"An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States," he said to loud and sustained applause at a joint session of congress. "It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

The president's message to the Kremlin was the keynote of his annual State of the Union address, which this year dealt almost entirely with the twin crises of Iran and Afghanistan.

Backing up his tough language, the president announced he was ordering registration of men aged 18 to 26 for call-up should he reimpose the military draft, abolished in 1973 after the Vietnam War.

Officials said registration would begin when congress had voted the necessary funds and no decision had been made yet on whether the call-up would apply to women.

Mr. Carter was applauded when he urged quick passage by congress of a new charter defining the authority and accountability of U.S. intelligence agencies.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was weakened by congress and stripped of its capacity for covert activities because of abuses exposed by the Watergate scandal that brought down President Nixon in 1974. Last year the CIA was blamed for failing to gather the intelligence that could have alerted the administration to the imminent fall of the Shah.

Mr. Carter said the new charter was needed to guarantee that abuses would not recur while removing "unwarranted restraints" on U.S. intelligence-gathering capability.

The president also offered to work with countries in the Gulf region to shape a "cooperative security framework." He stressed there were no irreconcilable differences between the United States and any Islamic country.

A senior White House official said the framework would consist of different arrangements with different countries because some would not want a direct security link with the United States.

The official also said the president had decided not to draw the exact frontiers of the area he intended to defend against any Soviet encroachment. "The president needs to have the flexibility for making the kind of decisions he would have to make in the light of the circumstances," he said.

Mr. Carter repeated earlier statements that Soviet "military aggression" in Afghanistan was the greatest threat to peace since World War II. He said he would ask congress to reaffirm its 1959 agreement to help neighbouring Pakistan preserve its independence and integrity.

Despite his strong criticism of the Soviet Union, Mr. Carter said he would not abandon the decade-long quest by the two super-powers to control the nuclear arms race.

Referring to the strategic arms limitation treaties, he said: "Especially now in a time of great tension, observing the mutual constraints imposed by the terms of these treaties will be in the best interest of both countries — and will help to preserve world peace."

The strongest applause for the president came when he again called for the removal of this summer's Olympic Games from Moscow while Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan.

Mr. Carter, fresh from a decisive political victory in Iowa over Senator Edward Kennedy, his challenger for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, was given long and enthusiastic applause as he entered the house of representatives chamber.

He was interrupted 19 times with applause, notably when he said he would not submit to blackmail in Iran, opposed the holding of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, and warned he was prepared to defend the Gulf with military force if necessary.

The president said he wanted to make absolutely clear his determination to block any further military moves by the Soviet Union in that region.

Khomeini

In another statement, the guards' headquarters in Tehran said revolutionary guards throughout the country were on full alert ahead of tomorrow's vote.

An interior ministry spokesman

said voting would begin at 8 a.m. and end at 6 p.m. with counting beginning immediately afterwards. Illiterate Iranians were advised to take a trustworthy person to the polls with them to write in the candidate of their choice on the blank ballot papers.

Ayatollah Khomeini made a special appeal to Iran's ethnic and religious minorities to take part in the election and give the winner their wholehearted support. "I humbly request all the sections of society and the different nations like Persians, Turks, Bakhtiari and Kurds not to behave in a way which could bring discredit on Iran from abroad."

"Don't get involved in differences and behave like brothers to one another. If somebody is elected president, support him," the ayatollah said.

At last count, about 66 presidential candidates were left in the race out of an original field of 124. But only a handful of contenders are expected to win many votes. Apart from Mr. Bani Sadr, the clear front-runner, the two best placed candidates are Adm. Ahmad Madani, supported by many middle-class Iranians, and Dr. Hassan Habibi, who has won backing from influential sectors of the ruling Muslim clergy.

Iran's Islamic constitution gives the president powers second only to those of Ayatollah Khomeini. Much is likely to depend on the personality of the incumbent and on the composition of an Islamic "guardian council" which has the right to review all legislation and government decrees for their Islamic and constitutional content. The council to be composed of Islamic scholars, will be formed by Ayatollah Khomeini after the president and a parliament have been elected.

Dr. Madani, 50, is the former head of Iran's navy and governor-general of the oil-rich Khuzestan province. Dr. Habibi, 41, is a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council and higher education minister.

In other developments the students who have held 49 American hostages at the occupied U.S. embassy since Nov. 4 dismissed contacts between Foreign Minister Sadeq Oqobzadeh and the Panamanian authorities over the ousted Shah's extradition as propaganda.

Mr. Oqobzadeh told a press conference that as far as Iran was concerned the deposed monarch was under arrest in Panama.

A student-spokesman told Reuters: "As we've said before, we want the Shah from the United States government and it must return the Shah to us. Obtaining his physical body in a political bargain contradicts our goals."

Mr. Oqobzadeh showed reporters a telex message he received from Panamanian President Arides Royo early today giving Iran 50 days to supply authenticated documents relating to its request for the Shah's extradition.

In a cable to Iran's Revolutionary Council released to the press in Panama City last night, Mr. Royo said only that the ex-Shah "remains under the care of the security authorities of Panama." Government spokesman Boris Vioro later stressed that this did not mean the ex-Shah was in detention.

The deposed Shah flew to Panama on Dec. 15 after being treated for cancer in a New York hospital and has been staying at a

luxury villa on the Pacific resort island of Contadora.

Mr. Royo said in his cable that in relation to the Iranian request for extradition, Panama required three authenticated and legalised documents. These were:

-- A copy of the arrest order against the ex-Shah issued by competent authorities.

-- All necessary data to verify and determine the identity of the person sought.

-- A copy of legal laws applicable in the case.

Mr. Royo said: "If the documents mentioned are presented within the time limit of 60 days, it will be understood that the request for extradition will be formalised and the executive branch (of Panama) shall proceed to consider and later to resolve it."

In the undated cable Mr. Royo said he hoped Panama's decision to abide by international law in accepting Iran's extradition request would help the people and government of Iran adopt a similar example and release the American hostages.

U.K. reprisals

national Canoeing and Kyak Federation, said in Paris that it was up to the IOC to decide whether to move the Olympics.

Mr. Edgar Mercier, secretary general of the International Fencing Federation, said in Paris that "as long as the IOC has not decided against the Moscow Games, we are obliged to provide technical support."

In Mexico City, the office of International Swimming Federation (FINA) President Javier Ostos, who is currently on vacation, said FINA had no plans to organise, sponsor or approve an international meet in place of the Olympic competition. "If it is not held in the Soviet Union, it will not be held anywhere," federation official Irene Flandes said.

The International Basketball Federation, based in Munich, sent a message to Lord Killanin on Tuesday saying it opposed a boycott of the Moscow Games or any move to another city.

The Union Internationale de Tir, which governs competition in shooting, said from Wiesbaden, West Germany, that it was impossible even to consider the holding of an alternative games for those boycotting Moscow.

Mr. Nigel Hacking, secretary-general of the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU), said in London that there would be logistical and administrative difficulties in including yachting in an alternative games.

Mr. Joao Havelange, Brazilian president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), was in Bogota for a pre-Olympic qualifying tournament and was quoted by newspapers as saying FIFA would not boycott the Olympics.

Mr. Denis Oswald, secretary general of the International Rowing Federation, said at his headquarters in Neuchatel, Switzerland, there had been no formal discussion about cancelling plans for the Moscow Olympic regatta.

Mr. Max Bangerter, general secretary of the International Gymnastics Federation, said they would take their instructions from the IOC. He doubted they would stage rival competitions, as they held their world championships in Fort Worth, Texas, last December and have a world cup meet in Toronto in November.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Airway Co.	JD 1,000	300	1,260	1,260	1,260
Development and Investment	JD 2,000	150	1,850	1,850	1,850
Bank	JD 1,000	456	2,640	2,640	2,640
Investment Bank	JD 1,000	2000	1,610	1,580	1,580
Jordan	JD 5,000	711	13,350	13,100	13,350
Bank	JD 1,000	29950	1,620	1,610	1,610
Bank	JD 1,000	1950	2,220	2,180	2,180
Investment Bank	JD 1,000	650	2,100	2,100	2,100
Development Bank	JD 1,000	100	1,430	1,430	1,430
Bank	JD 10,000	220	16,050	16,050	16,050
Bank	JD 5,000	7510	13,500	12,500	13,500
Jawa Development	JD 1,000	460	3,800	3,800	3,800
Investment Co.	JD 1,000	6188	3,700	3,650	3,670
Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1050	1,690	1,690	1,690
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	8650	1,000	0,970	1,000
International Hotels Co.	JD 5,000	152	25,000	25,000	25,000
Armaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 1,000	3010	1,950	1,750	1,750
Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	2177	1,550	1,560	1,560
Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	30000	1,020	1,020	1,020
Financial Corporation	JD 10,000	160	11,550	11,550	11,550
Vorsted Mills Co.	JD 1,000	90	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cement Factories Co.	JD 1,000	818	21,400	21,400	21,400
Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1700	1,040	0,950	0,950
Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	50	1,040	1,040	1,040
Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2420	1,340	1,310	1,310
Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	3190	3,350	3,500	3,350
Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3190	1,950	1,950	1,950
Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	2700	9,900	9,900	9,900
Steel Industry	JD 10,000	350	15,500	15,500	15,500

Volume Traded on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1980: JD 309,122

Number of shares traded: 108,651

Government Development Bonds

Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
JD 10,000	JD 10,000	30	302	10,080	10,080

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will improve, with a rise in temperature; no rain is expected. Winds will be north-westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	3	11
Aqaba	11	20
Deserts	3	14
Jordan Valley	10	18

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

will begin.

ARABIC CLASSES

Centre on Saturday, 2nd February 1980.

more details please call 36147/8

VILLA FOR RENT

Unfurnished apartment in Jabal Amman, near Khalidi Hospital, 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, reception and dining-room with bathroom and kitchen, separate entrance with a garage and garden.

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Precision assembly

MILBRONN Infra-red cameras take "heat pictures" that show temperature differences in colour. They are astonishingly accurate—to within a hundredth of a degree Centigrade over a distance of several kilometres. So it is hardly surprising their manufacture calls for precision engineering. The leading manufacturer in Germany has the finishing touches of camera assembly carried out in an incubator. Trained staff put sensitive detectors in position in ventilated compartments using plastic gloves. Inside the incubators, temperature and humidity are constant, and dust is absent altogether. (DaD-photo)

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1980

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Don't do anything that is drastic or make sudden and dramatic changes for they could not be to your best interests right now. Be steadfast in carrying through with practical plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you do not stick to proven methods, your plans with others may backfire. Forget motion where practical affairs are concerned.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to use tact with associates since they are in an irritable mood. Keep promises you have made to others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use common sense in handling problems otherwise you get into further trouble. Be patient with a family tie who is having problems.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't get involved in a quarrel between a loved one and a good friend. Keep an eye on your purse, wallet.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take care you do not argue with others, whether at home or in business. Listen actively to what bigwigs have to say.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get your ideas on a practical, workable basis before presenting them to higher-ups. Show you are an efficient person.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Financial affairs can prove annoying but be sure to take care of them efficiently. Not good day to consult with an adviser who is too busy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure you handle those matters with associates that appear unimportant but are actually vital. Get involved in a community matter that could affect you personally.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Forget about socializing and finish important tasks. Be more understanding with associates and gain cooperation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get rid of stumbling blocks in the path of your progress. Take a loved one's irritable mood in your stride.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take no risks with security you now enjoy and get fundamental affairs in order. A family tie could be irritated with you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure to help a friend who has a problem. You may be introduced to some charming people who offer interesting opportunities.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THYIC

KOVEE

REPIME

TAUMER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A C O U N D E R A T A C O U N D E R

Yesterday's Jumbles: ETUDE TABOO MELODY HARBOR

Answer: The bored could be "confused"—"BOTHERED"

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES E. GOREN
BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE

FEEL AT West vulnerable. North at bid.

NORTH

Void

A 1084

AK 86542

63

EAST

B 1053

AK 564

52

QJ 103

9

SOUTH

972

KQJ93

7

A 1092

bidding:

North East South West

1 2 2 2

4 4 5 4

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

North's long diamond suit would provide partner with a welcome source of tricks, the cue-bid was an intelligent choice.

West led the queen of spades, and declarer was delighted with his dummy. He ruffed, drew trumps in two rounds and then cashed the ace and king of diamonds. When East discarded on the second diamond, the contract could not be made—declarer needed two entries to establish and run the diamonds, and the table had only one.

South rallied against the fates. "Why couldn't diamonds break 3-2 like they're supposed to," he complained. That is true, but the mathematicians didn't say "positively." Probabilities should be relied upon only when certainties are not available!

The proper play is to refrain from drawing trumps after ruffing the first trick. Declarer should cash the ace of diamonds and ruff a diamond high. He enters dummy with a low trump to the eight and ruffs another diamond high, setting up the suit. Now even if trumps are 3-1, the contract is cold.

Declarer simply enters dummy with a trump, and if they have not split evenly, he draws the last trump and runs the diamonds, conceding a club at the end. However, with trumps 2-2, declarer will be able to discard all of his losing clubs and one spade on the diamond suit, and will then emerge with all the tricks.

OUT & ABOUT

Chinese Restaurant

Best and best Chinese restaurant in Jordan. Located at Circle, Jabbal Amman, at the Al-Hayah School or at the Al-Hayah School. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 to 11:30 p.m. Also take home delivery by phone.

For advertising in above columns contact "SOUT WA SQUARE" Tel. 38868. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Summary
8:30 Arab Civilization
8:40 News Summary
9:00 News Headlines
9:30 Live-in Choice
9:40 News Summary
9:50 Radioheqne
10:00 News Bulletin
10:10 Music
10:30 In Concert
10:40 News Summary
10:50 Post-grad Pop
11:00 Old Favorites
11:30 International Top Twenty
11:40 News Summary
12:00 Jordan Week
12:30 Invitation to Oriental Foods
12:40 News Bulletin
12:50 Music
13:00 Sign off

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3
10:00 Koran
10:15 Cartoons
10:30 Captain Cinnamon
10:55 Children programme
11:30 Religious programme
12:35 The Wallons
13:00 Thriller
13:40 Arabic programme
14:15 In Search of
14:35 Soccer (World Cup 1974: West Germany vs Holland)
16:10 All features (privat and small)
17:00 Arabic series
17:50 Cinema
18:40 Arabic series

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS
6:30 Jeddah
7:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
7:40 Kuwait, Doha
7:50 Cairo (EA)
9:55 Athens
10:00 Beirut
10:10 Baghdad (IA)
10:20 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Tripoli, Benghazi (LS)
10:45 Jeddah, Medina (SDI)
10:50 New York
10:50 Paris
10:55 Cairo
18:45 Athens
19:00 Cairo
19:15 Rome (AZ)
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
19:55 London, Vienna
21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
22:15 Damascus
04:45 Cairo

DEPARTURES
7:30 Beirut
8:00 Athens
8:45 Damascus, London (BA)
8:55 Beirut (MEA)
9:55 Cairo (EA)
10:10 Frankfurt
10:30 Athens, Copenhagen
11:00 Amsterdam, New York, Houston
12:50 Baghdad (IA)
13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
13:10 Cairo
13:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LS)
16:25 Medina, Jeddah (SDI)
19:30 Cairo
20:00 Damascus
21:00 Dubai, Karachi (RJ-GP)
21:30 Beirut (MEA)
22:30 Doha, Muscat (RJ-GP)
23:30 Cairo
02:45 Tehran

EMERGENCIES

District
Amman
Al-Hayah (51256)
George Al-Sayegh (2137943379)
Irbid
Samir 'Ubadat (5249)
Zarqa
Nashat Amman (23680)
Pharmacies
Amman
Abu Ghazaleh (25290)
Beisan (23784)

Shadi (25655)
Irbid
Maghreb
Al-Far
Zarqa
Al-Wild
Hala (42201)
Al-Rainbow (27249)
Al-Rainbow (27249)
Al-Rainbow (27249)
Al-Rainbow (27249)

BBC RADIO

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk
04:30 Letter from London: Play Choice
04:45 Financial News: Reflections
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:15 Outlook
05:30 Singer Songwriter
05:45 Theatre Call
06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 Baker's Half-Dozen
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Music for the Harpichord
07:45 Merchant Navy
08:00 News: Reflections
09:00 News: Press Review
09:15 World Today
09:30 Financial News: Look Ahead
09:45 Music Now
09:55 About Britain
10:00 News: 24 Hours
10:30 The Small, Intricate Life of Gerald C. Potter
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:15 In the Midtime
11:30 Other Newsdesk
11:45 United Goss
12:00 Radio Newsdesk
12:15 The Musical Islands
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News: 24 Hours

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show:
06:30 News, pop music, features, letters, questions.
17:00 News Roundup:
17:30 Special English: news, feature "The Living Earth."
18:30 Country Music USA

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre...Tel. 41520
British Council...Tel. 37004
French Cultural Centre...Tel. 41993
Gothic Institute...Tel. 44303
Soviet Cultural Centre...Tel. 34049
Spanish Cultural Centre...Tel. 65195
Haya Arts Centre...Tel. 67181
Husseini Youth City...Tel. 41793
Y.W.C.A...Tel. 64251
Amman Municipal Library...Tel. 36111
University of Jordan Library...Tel. 65111
Canaan Museum...Tel. 36191
Folklore Museum...Tel. 36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)...Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue...Tel. 24891-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)...Tel. 36361-2
Municipal water service (emergency)...Tel. 37111-3
Police headquarters...Tel. 39141
Najdah moving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency...Tel. 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)...Tel. 55205
Jordan Television...Tel. 75111
Radio, English Section...Tel. 74134
First aid, fire, police...Tel. 19
Fire headquarters...Tel. 22090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al-Hayah Theatre...Tel. 226-448
Al-Sha'b Art Gallery...Tel. 228-527
American Centre...Tel. 552-362
Arab Cultural Centre...Tel. 335-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre...Tel. 557-901
British Cultural Centre...Tel. 333-094
German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre...Tel. 330-604
Kabkab Theatre...Tel. 222-016
National Museum...Tel. 114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre...Tel. 334-050
Spanish Cultural Centre...Tel. 334-619
Umayyad Art Gallery...Tel. 111-318
Zakaria Public Library...Tel. 224-954

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)...Tel. 99
Chamber of Commerce...Tel. 118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair)...Tel. 223-887
Fire headquarters...Tel. 91
Information...Tel. 92-7
Municipal water service...Tel. 115-500

Sakharov, dissidents rap government 'suppression' of Afghan independence

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (R) — Banished Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov and other Soviet dissidents today denounced their government for suppressing the independence of Afghanistan and called on world opinion to fight for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The bold condemnation of Kremlin policies — which may bring swift reprisals against its authors — was issued by the Moscow "Helsinki" human rights monitoring group with which Dr. Sakharov has been closely associated, though he is not formally a member.

The statement was dated Jan. 21, the day before the 58-year-old academician and his wife Yelena, a leading group member, were bundled out of the capital into indefinite exile in the provincial city of Gorky, 400 kilometres away.

Informed sources said Dr.

Sakharov telephoned friends in Moscow today from Gorky and urged them to go ahead and issue the statement.

In a separate appeal, 18 friends and associates of Dr. Sakharov protested against his banishment, describing him as "the conscience of our country."

"Andrei Sakharov is the pride of his country and its people, a humanist and scientist," the protest said.

The Helsinki group's statement on Afghanistan was signed by Mrs. Sakharov under her maiden name Yelena Bonner, retired lawyer Sofia Kalistratova, Ivan

Kovalyov, son of imprisoned scientist Sergei Kovalyov, and Malva Landa, another member of the group.

Dr. Sakharov added his name as a supporting signatory with four others, including writer Georgy Vladimov.

Their statement said: "A war is going on in Afghanistan: Afghans are dying, and so are our boys — the sons and grandsons of those who went through World War II and of those who never came back."

"A mighty superpower with a population of 260 million is suppressing the independence of Afghanistan, a nation of 17 million, while the Soviet mass media claim that our people are giving their unanimous support."

"But in reality people in the Soviet Union have neither truthful information, nor the right to express their opinion, even on such an arbitrary step by the government as the start of a new unjust war," the statement declared.

The Helsinki group was set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the final act of the 1975 Helsinki European security conference.

Its first chairman, scientist Yuri Orlov, is serving a labour camp sentence imposed in 1978 for anti-Soviet activities.

The statement said the Helsinki agreements confirmed that there was an indissoluble link between peace and human rights.

"It is the absence of basic human rights which gives the Soviet leadership the possibility to take decisions affecting not just the future of our country but of all humanity without any form of control."

"A state which does not respect basic individual rights, especially when it is one of the most powerful states in the world, poses a danger not just to its own people and to its neighbours but to all people on earth," the statement said.

Fraser adds Paris, Bonn to trip for talks on Afghan crisis

CANBERRA, Jan. 24 (R) — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has added Paris and Bonn to his trip next week to Washington and London for heads of government talks on the Afghan crisis, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr. Fraser, who leaves next Monday on a two-week tour, will now be meeting French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, besides President Carter and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. Fraser has taken an increasingly tough anti-Soviet stand over Afghanistan and is anxious to discuss with the four leaders how Western countries can cooperate in dealing with international tensions.

He has urged Olympic authorities here, amid protests from Australian athletes, to boycott the Moscow games and has said Australia is willing to step up its military patrols in the Indian Ocean.

He has also hinted that increased revenue from Australia's domestic oil production will be used to bolster defence spending in the light of Afghanistan developments.

Australian Olympic officials gathered in Canberra today to

consider Mr. Fraser's boycott request.

The Australian Olympic Federation executive will probably defer a final decision pending further consultations with affiliated groups, but it was unlikely they would defy Mr. Fraser's wishes.

Half of all the children in the world are leading lives which "crush their rights as children today and their potential as adults tomorrow", according to a new report from UNICEF. "If the well-being of our children is an indicator of the degree of civilization we have attained," says UNICEF's Executive Director Henry Labouisse in a foreword to the report, "then I am afraid that we are living in a kind of planetary Dark Ages."

The report, titled "The Situation of Children in the Developing World", points out that of the 100 children born every minute in the developing countries, fifteen will die before their first birthday. Of the eighty-five survivors, one quarter will suffer from malnutrition, over three-quarters will not have any modern medical care, and almost half will never go to school.

After this barrage of statistics, the report warns that each figure represents a real child "with dirt under the finger-nails" and reinforces this by quoting one of them, a West African boy called Kweku who said: "A lot of people call me small boy. But I live alone. I am nine years old. My work is I sell chewing-gum outside cinema. I do not go to school because I have no money. My mother died before they born me. Now I am old so I work. I have no sleeping house. Don't take photo of me. I don't want people see me dirty."

The single biggest enemy of the child in the developing world is malnutrition. At any one moment, an estimated ten million children are in the grip of severe malnutrition and a further 200 million are inadequately nourished. The result is that half of the 15 million children who die each year in the developing countries are killed by malnutrition or by disease which malnutrition makes fatal.

Pointing out that the world grows more than enough food to feed every man, woman and child, the report pins much of the blame for malnutrition on mal-

distribution. In some areas of the world, for example, more than half of the children are malnourished whilst more than half of the agricultural land is being used to grow cash crops for export. "The key question to be asked in analysing the world food situation now," says the report, "is whose land is growing what food for what purpose and for whose benefit."

Describing the "hunger cycle" of over-worked and under-nourished mothers, under-nourished babies, malnourished infants, unfulfilled mental and physical potential, poor performance at school, unemployment or low-paid jobs, and another generation of malnourished children, the report argues that this cycle must be broken by making special nutritional provision for pregnant and lactating mothers.

The most useful tool for breaking into the hunger cycle could be mass nutritional education. According to the World Health Organisation, for example, up to one half of Africa's nutritional problems could be solved if parents knew how to make the most nutritious diets from locally available foods. As further evidence, the report claims that 250,000 children go blind every year and that this tragedy could be prevented by "a daily handful of green vegetables."

The report's recommendations for improving child health start from the fact that 80 per cent of the resources for health in the developing world are currently devoted to providing expensive curative care for 20 per cent of the population. Meanwhile, the vast majority of children have no access to modern health care at all.

To change this picture, the report advocates a primary health care approach on the basis that 90 per cent of child illness could be prevented by improved nutrition, sanitation, water supply, immunisation campaigns and parental education. And to achieve this, it simply does not need sophisticated health technology in hospitals or doctors with seven years training.

Drawing on the results of the recent World Conference on Primary Health Care at Alma-Ata

Already undergoing rehabilitation treatment Tito reported recovering well

BELGRADE, Jan. 24 (R) — President Tito is recovering well after the amputation of his left leg last Sunday and is already undergoing rehabilitation treatment, his doctors said today.

They said in a bulletin that the general condition of the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader remained good.

President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is recovering well after the operation. The necessary medical rehabilitation measures are being taken. President Tito's general condition is good," the statement said.

It gave no details about the rehabilitation treatment, but medical sources said they believed it would include physiotherapy involving sitting up and leaning on the right leg so that the muscles would not weaken through disuse.

The wound from the amputation would normally take about ten days to heal but might take longer in this case because President Tito suffers from diabetes, the medical sources said.

In the first picture of him since he was admitted to the main hospital in the northwestern city of Ljubljana three weeks ago, the president was shown last night sitting in a wheelchair smiling broadly and chatting with his two sons Zarko and Miso.

Yugoslavs were both relieved and amazed by the sight of the beaming president following two weeks of anxiety about his health.

One senior official commented that Marshal Tito, who has ruled for nearly four decades and is president for life of the Communist Party and state, is "not only a political but also a medical phenomenon."

President Tito has shown no signs of wishing to relinquish power and has designated no heir-apparent, but he has set up a nine-man collective state presidency and a 24-man Communist Party presidency to succeed him when the time comes.

Both the state and party presidencies have functioned normally during the president's illness, and top Communist Party officials predicted that he would gradually resume his duties despite the amputation.

Yugoslavia is particularly alarmed at the direct Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, which it feels might provide a dangerous precedent for possible Soviet military interference in Yugoslavia in a post-Tito era. The 270,000-man armed forces are on a low state of alert, with leave restricted or cancelled and some reservists called up.

Japan plans 'disciplinary action' against officials over spy scandal

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (R) — The Japanese Defence Agency, stung by the discovery of a Soviet spy ring in its headquarters, plans to take disciplinary action against about 40 civilian and military officials, informed sources said today.

The sources said the disciplinary action, designed to restore people's confidence in the armed forces, will range from warnings and pay cuts to work suspensions.

The Defence Agency refused comment on possible disciplinary action, which the sources said would be made under Article 46 of Japan's self-defence law. It deals with disciplinary action for failure of duty and lack of responsibility.

Japan's biggest peacetime spy scandal broke last Friday when a retired Japanese army major-general and two intelligence officers in the Defence Agency were arrested on charges of passing secrets to the Soviet Union.

The scandal is expected to result in the resignations of Defence

Minister Kenji Kubota and Japan's army chief, Lieutenant-General Shigetoshi Nagano.

Retired major-general Mr. Yukihisa Miyahara, 58, Lieutenant Colonel Tsunetoshi Oshima, 49, have been sent to the public prosecutor's office, which will decide whether to lay formal charges.

Mr. Miyahara told police he had given Moscow secret Japan-

ese information on China to help avert a war between Peking and the Soviet Union, sources said.

The attaché Colonel Yuri Kozlov, left Japan for Moscow in a hurry last Saturday. The Soviet embassy said his mother was ill and cited diplomatic immunity for his not going, as requested, to the Japanese Foreign Ministry for questioning.

China is negotiating with U.S. for communications satellite

PEKING, Jan. 24 (R) — China is negotiating with the United States for the construction and launching of a communications satellite by the U.S. President Carter's special science advisor, Mr. Frank Press, said today.

Mr. Press told a news conference at the end of a three-day visit to Peking that the satellite was one of the major topics discussed with Chinese officials, along with the Landsat-D satellite ground receiving station which the U.S. has offered to China.

He said the communications satellite, which may be launched in three or four years time, was of "great interest to the Chinese for telephone communications, broadcasts and education purposes."

He added: "I believe that fairly soon the Chinese will be talking to the American manufacturing companies as the next step towards the acquisition and launching of such a satellite."

Mr. Press said the Chinese would probably take possession of the Landsat-D receiving station, offered during the recent visit by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, in about 18 months' time.

The ground station, which can receive a wide range of information useful in agriculture and mineral exploration, includes advanced technology that U.S. officials have said would not be offered to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Press came to Peking specifically to attend the first annual meeting of Sino-American Joint Commission on Science and Technology, of which he is co-chairman.

He said the two sides signed a total of six protocols this morning in the presence of Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping.

These included agreements on scientific cooperation in the fields of agriculture, earth sciences and earthquake prediction studies.

World News Briefs

SEOUL, Jan. 24 (R) — South Korea today accepted a North Korean proposal that their prime ministers should hold talks as soon as possible on ways of reunifying the two parts of Korea, divided years ago. In a letter to North Korean Prime Minister Li Jong Seou's Prime Minister Shin Hyun-hwak proposed that office the two sides meet at the Panmunjom border armistice village Feb. 6 to arrange the premiers' meeting. The letter, which was to the North's original proposal, was handed over to the North liaison officials in Panmunjom. Representatives of Seoul and Pyongyang met three times in Panmunjom early last year in the hope of reviving their long-stalled reunification talks. But the contacts to make headway because both delegations rejected the other differences over representation.

VIENNA, Jan. 24 (R) — Soviet dissident Andrei Tverdokhleb, former secretary of the Moscow section of Amnesty International arrived in Vienna today en route to exile in the United States. Amnesty spokesman said. The 39-year-old physicist co-founder of the only Soviet branch of the international rights organisation, will join his mother and sister in the U.S. in days, the spokesman added. Dr. Tverdokhleb, a close friend of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, was arrested in Moscow in April, 1975. Charged with slandering the state, he sentenced to five years internal exile in Siberia in 1976, but released in January 1978. He was detained for ten days the following month and then failed to return to the Moscow dissident presumably because he was not allowed to live in the Soviet Union.

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (R) — A team of leading Japanese businessmen leave here tomorrow for Panama to discuss a joint \$8.3 billion project to build a new and wider Panama canal, the Japan Chamber of Commerce said today. Japan's Panam Canal Construction party has proposed that a new 98-kilometres-long canal be built of the existing waterway to allow the passage of vessels up to 30 deadweight tons.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (R) — A day after congressional negotiators agreed to President Carter's proposal for a tax on windfall profits, Mobil Corporation and two other major oil companies announced a sharp rise in profits. Mobil, the world's biggest oil concern behind Exxon Corporation, said yesterday profits for the fourth quarter of 1979 were up almost 72 per cent over the same period in 1978 at \$541 million. Full year earnings were up 78 per cent. Getty Oil Company's profits jumped almost 100 per cent in the quarter and 83 per cent for the year. Union Pacific of California enjoyed increases of 23 per cent and 100 per cent respectively. For Mobil and Getty, the earnings increase even greater than those reported earlier this week by Standard Oil (Indiana), the first major oil company to report results. Indiana Standard's earnings were up 70 per cent in the quarter and 40 per cent for the year.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 24 (R) — Six ships of the United States Sixth Fleet including the aircraft carrier Coral Sea are expected tomorrow for a three-day visit. The U.S. embassy said today. The 64,000-ton Coral Sea would be accompanied by guided missile destroyers Halsey and William H. Standley, the guided missile cruiser Schofield, the guided missile destroyer John Paul Jones and a vessel. An embassy spokesman declined to comment on whether presence of the Seventh Fleet at the crossroads of the Indian and Pacific Oceans had any connection with the current crisis in Afghanistan.

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (R) — One million children in Africa die each year before reaching the age of five, the World Health Organisation (WHO) said yesterday. Malaria has shown a dramatic resurgence in South-East Asia and Turkey in recent years, another 100 million people in Africa each year also catch the disease, the Geneva-based body reported. The WHO executive board, in Geneva, ordered a study in depth of the malaria situation next week. WHO Director-General Halfdan Mahler said the sudden increase in malaria had now ended but the general situation still caused concern. People faced a moderate or high risk of catching the disease in some countries and territories.

New Zealand expels Soviet ambassador

WELLINGTON, Jan. 24 (R) — New Zealand announced today it was expelling the Soviet ambassador because he personally helped to transfer funds from Moscow to a domestic political party.

The move came two days after the government said it was expelling the representative of the Soviet Novosti press agency as a protest against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said the ambassador's expulsion had nothing to do with the Afghan issue. He said after a special cabinet meeting that the government had evidence that Ambassador Yevolod Sofitsky had been personally involved in the transfer of Soviet money to the Moscow-aligned Socialist Unity Party (SUP).

New Zealand is the third country in the past week to have become embroiled in scandals over Soviet activities. Three Soviet embassy officials have been ordered out of Canada in the second Soviet spy scandal there in two years, and in Tokyo the Japanese Defence Agency was stung by the discovery of a Soviet spy ring in its headquarters.

"The evidence on which this decision is based is conclusive," the prime minister said, adding that it had been obtained by the security intelligence service in the course of its routine surveillance of Soviet diplomats.

The SUP denied the allegations. A leading SUP member, Mr. Ken Douglas, who last year was elected secretary of the moderate Federation of Labour, said after the prime minister's announcement: "This is just a continuation of Mr. Muldoon's general hysteria that all the country's problems are due to malcontents and the SUP. There is no basis for the prime minister's charge."

Mr. Muldoon told reporters he would not name the sum of money involved as it would inhibit continuing investigations.

He said the government had for some time believed the SUP was financially supported by the Soviet Union and subject to direction from Moscow. "This incident confirms our belief that the personal involvement of the ambassador shows this is a matter of Soviet policy."

Tension mounts in El Salvador following anti-government protest

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 24 (R) — Two of the five members of El Salvador's ruling civilian-military junta left for the United States yesterday amid mounting tension following an anti-government demonstration Tuesday in which 21 people were reported killed.

A government spokesman said Colonel Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez went to Houston, Texas for emergency medical treatment. He was accompanied by junta colleague Dr. Ramon Avalos Navarrete.

Colonel Abdul Gutiérrez's illness was not specified but informed sources said he was suffering from ulcers and doctors had recommended immediate treatment in the U.S.

The departure of the two junta members came after army units briefly occupied the University of El Salvador to force out hundreds of peasants who took refuge there after Tuesday's anti-government demonstration.

A spokesman at the national morgue said 21 people were killed when guards at the national palace opened fire on a group of students painting anti-government slogans on walls.

El Salvador University has been the centre of student unrest for the past few years. Anti-government political action fronts and guerrilla organisations use the university compound as their unofficial headquarters.

A few explosions and sporadic bursts of gunfire were heard in various parts of the capital yesterday and at least four leftist guerrillas were reported killed.

A military spokesman said the four were killed in an attack against a police outpost in the suburb of Zacamil.

The military spokesman announced that the armed forces would step up its security patrols throughout troubled El Salvador to guarantee peace and order.

Giscard d'Estaing to begin India visit

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (R) — Premier Indira Gandhi's return to power and the Afghan crisis have added a new dimension to a five-day official visit to India by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing starting tomorrow.

The visit, decided months ago at a time when Mrs. Gandhi was in the political wilderness, was primarily intended to boost trade and cooperation between the two countries.

The objective remains, as demonstrated by a special trip President Giscard d'Estaing will make to Bombay, the country's leading financial centre, to address bankers, businessmen and industrialists.

But his political talks in New Delhi are likely to be dominated by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its implications for India and the rest of the sub-continent.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the first French head of state to visit India, will have at least three rounds of talks with Mrs. Gandhi, back in power after 33 months in opposition and determined to see India play a major part on the world scene.

On Afghanistan, both sides, though in markedly different terms, have expressed opposition to the Soviet action, voiced con-



President Giscard d'Estaing

Children in dark times

Half of all the children in the world are leading lives which "crush their rights as children today and their potential as adults tomorrow", according to a new report from UNICEF. "If the well-being of our children is an indicator of the degree of civilization we have attained," says UNICEF's Executive Director Henry Labouisse in a foreword to the report, "then I am afraid that we are living in a kind of planetary Dark Ages."

The report, titled "The Situation of Children in the Developing World", points out that of the 100 children born every minute in the developing countries, fifteen will die before their first birthday. Of the eighty-five survivors, one quarter will suffer from malnutrition, over three-quarters will not have any modern medical care, and almost half will never go to school.

After this barrage of statistics, the report warns that each figure represents a real child "with dirt under the finger-nails" and reinforces this by quoting one of them, a West African boy called Kweku who said: "A lot of people call me small boy. But I live alone. I am nine years old. My work is I sell chewing-gum outside cinema. I do not go to school because I have no money. My mother died before they born me. Now I am old so I work. I have no sleeping house. Don't take photo of me. I don't want people see me dirty."

The single biggest enemy of the child in the developing world is malnutrition. At any one moment, an estimated ten million children are in the grip of severe malnutrition and a further 200 million are inadequately nourished. The result is that half of the 15 million children who die each year in the developing countries are killed by malnutrition or by disease which malnutrition makes fatal.

Pointing out that the world grows more than enough food to feed every man, woman and child, the report pins much of the blame for malnutrition on mal-

distribution. In some areas of the world, for example, more than half of the children are malnourished whilst more than half of the agricultural land is being used to grow cash crops for export. "The key question to be asked in analysing the world food situation now," says the report, "is whose land is growing what food for what purpose and for whose benefit."

Describing the "hunger cycle" of over-worked and under-nourished mothers, under-nourished babies, malnourished infants, unfulfilled mental and physical potential, poor performance at school, unemployment or low-paid jobs, and another generation of malnourished children, the report argues that this cycle must be broken by making special nutritional provision for pregnant and lactating mothers.

The most useful tool for breaking into the hunger cycle could be mass nutritional education. According to the World Health Organisation, for example, up to one half of Africa's nutritional problems could be solved if parents knew how to make the most nutritious diets from locally available foods. As further evidence, the report claims that 250,000 children go blind every year and that this tragedy could be prevented by "a daily handful of green vegetables."

The report's recommendations for improving child health start from the fact that 80 per cent of the resources for health in the developing world are currently devoted to providing expensive curative care for 20 per cent of the population. Meanwhile, the vast majority of children have no access to modern health care at all.

To change this picture, the report advocates a primary health care approach on the basis that 90 per cent of child illness could be prevented by improved nutrition, sanitation, water supply, immunisation campaigns and parental education. And to achieve this, it simply does not need sophisticated health technology in hospitals or doctors with seven years training.

Drawing on the results of the recent World Conference on Primary Health Care at Alma-Ata

in the Soviet Union, the report argues that the front-line in the struggle for improved health should now be manned by tens of thousands of primary health care workers trained to help bring basic preventative and curative care to the many rather than sophisticated and expensive medicine to the few.

Enrolment in primary schools in the developing world has doubled since 1960 and for the first time, says the report, there are now more children enrolled in school (62 per cent) than out of school.

Against this undoubted achievement by the developing world must be set the fact that up to half of the children in primary schools drop out before reaching the fourth grade. And because rapid population growth has left the developing world with 40 per

cent of its people under the age of fifteen, and even greater effort will be needed in future even to maintain present enrolment rates.

To meet this problem, the report suggests that the purpose of education should not only be to select out the small minority who will go on to secondary school, but also to prepare all children for the task of improving their own and their community's lives. Labelling this concept "basic education", UNICEF suggests that it might include basic literacy and numeracy; knowledge of preventative health measures (including nutrition, hygiene and family planning); house improvement and construction skills; techniques of improving agricultural production; knowledge of the skills required for earning a living; child-care and home man-

agement; and education for participation in community and social life.

Pulling these threads to the report details the "basic services" which will UNICEF's work over the decade. The essential element in this strategy is that the communities with which UNICEF works, through their natural elements, should choose their own development work among their own people.

few months training, the development workers can return to their community work with their own personal living standards.

A primary health care worker, for example, would be able to advise on nutrition and perform vaccinations, treat common local illnesses, distribute pills and antimalarials, assist in pregnancy, child-care, work with the community on basic preventive health measures, and refer more difficult cases to the nearest doctor or hospital.

An agricultural worker, for example, would be able to work with his or her community on the management of seeds, fertilisers, pesticide irrigation techniques and improving the productive storage of food.

The most important lesson of the Seventies, says the report, is that those who wish to see the development effort start doing things with people just for them.

In conclusion, the report argues in favour of faster economic order.

"If there is one thing at which we will decide whether basic needs of the world's people will be met," says UNICEF, "it will be whether or not their parents, without productive remunerative work to do, can neither meet their needs nor contribute to or from their nation's development. There is nothing more important to today's children and their parents — than the quest for employment, which lies at the heart of the New Economic Order."

UNICEF feature



According to the World Health Organisation, up to one half of Africa's nutritional problems could be solved if parents knew how to make the most nutritious diets from locally available foods.

هكذا على العالم